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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

7 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

8 Plaintiff,

9 v.

10 JACK ALAN BONSER,

11 Defendant.

NO. 2:14-CR-0109-TOR-1

ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S
MOTION TO REDUCE SENTENCE

12 BEFORE THE COURT is Defendant's pro se Motion for Sentence

13 Reduction Under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). ECF No. 239. This matter was
14 submitted for consideration without oral argument. The Court has reviewed the
15 record and files herein and is fully informed. For the reasons discussed below,
16 Defendant's Motion for Sentence Reduction, ECF No. 239, is denied.

17 **BACKGROUND**

18 On July 9, 2015, Jack Alan Bonser appeared before the Court and entered a
19 plea of guilty to Count 1 of the Superseding Indictment filed on January 22, 2015,
20 charging him with Conspiracy to Possess with Intent to Distribute 1 Kilogram or

1 More of a Mixture or Substance Containing a Detectable Amount of Heroin in
2 violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841 and 846. ECF Nos. 185, 186.

3 On October 15, 2015, this Court sentenced Defendant to a 188-month term
4 of imprisonment, followed by a 5-year term of supervised release, a \$2,500.00 fine,
5 and a \$100 special penalty assessment. ECF No. 199. Defendant's projected good
6 time credit release date is December 27, 2027.

7 On August 14, 2023, Defendant filed a motion for reduction in sentence.
8 ECF No. 239. Defendant requests that his sentence be reduced for "extraordinary
9 and compelling" circumstances, specifically the length of sentence served,
10 extraordinary rehabilitation, the additionally punitive nature of serving time during
11 the COVID-19 pandemic, and other arguments. *Id.* Defendant contends he
12 exhausted his administrative remedies by filing with the Warden a request for
13 release on July 1, 2023. *See* ECF No. 239 at 6.

14 DISCUSSION

15 A. Eligibility for Compassionate Release

16 Federal courts have the statutory authority to modify an imposed term of
17 imprisonment for two reasons: compassionate release under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)
18 or based on a change in the sentencing guidelines under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2).
19 Until recently, motions for compassionate release could only be brought to the
20 Court by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons. 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A) (2002).

1 However, after the December 2018 passage of the First Step Act, defendants may
2 now bring their own motions for compassionate release after exhausting
3 administrative remedies within the Bureau of Prisons or by waiting 30 days after
4 receipt of their request by the warden of defendant's facility, whichever is earlier.
5 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A) (2018).

6 A defendant may be eligible for compassionate release: (1) if the Court finds
7 "extraordinary or compelling reasons" to warrant a sentence reduction; or (2) if the
8 defendant is at least 70 years old, has served at least 30 years in prison pursuant to
9 a sentence imposed for the offense for which the defendant is currently imprisoned,
10 and the defendant is determined not to pose a risk of danger to the community. 18
11 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). Under either eligibility prong, the Court must also find
12 that a sentence reduction is "consistent with applicable policy statements issued by
13 the [United States] Sentencing Commission." 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). The
14 Sentencing Guidelines instruct that the Court should consider the sentencing
15 factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553 when deciding a motion for compassionate
16 release, and that the Court should not grant a sentence reduction if the defendant
17 poses a risk of danger to the community, as defined in the Bail Reform Act.
18 U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13.

19 **B. Exhaustion or Lapse of 30 days**

20 Arguably, Defendant may have exhausted his administrative remedies by

1 filing his request for release with the Warden, although no explanation for the
2 reasons for his release were provided.

3 The Court will consider Defendant's administrative remedies exhausted.

4 **C. Extraordinary and Compelling Reasons**

5 The First Step Act did not define what "extraordinary and compelling
6 reasons" warrant a sentence reduction, but the compassionate release statute directs
7 the Court to consider the Sentencing Commission's policy statements when
8 deciding compassionate release motions. 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A).

9 The Sentencing Commission's policy statement on sentence reduction
10 mirrors the language of the compassionate release statute, but it has not yet been
11 updated to reflect the procedural changes implemented by the First Step Act.
12 U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13. "While that particular policy statement has not yet been
13 updated to reflect that defendants (and not just the [Bureau of Prisons ("BOP")])
14 may move for compassionate release, courts have universally turned to U.S.S.G.
15 § 1B1.13 to provide guidance on the 'extraordinary and compelling reasons' that
16 may warrant a sentence reduction." *United States v. McGraw*, No. 2:02-cr-00018-
17 LJM-CMM, 2019 WL 2059488, at *2 (S.D. Ind. May 9, 2019) (gathering cases).
18 The sentence reduction policy statement outlines four categories of circumstances
19 that may constitute "extraordinary and compelling reasons" for a sentence
20 reduction: (1) the defendant suffers from a medical condition that is terminal or

1 substantially diminishes the defendant’s ability to provide self-care in a
2 correctional environment; (2) the defendant is at least 65 years old, is experiencing
3 a serious deterioration in health due to the aging process, and has served at least 10
4 years or 75% of his or her term of imprisonment; (3) family circumstances
5 involving the death or incapacitation of the caregiver of the defendant’s minor
6 child or the incapacitation of the defendant’s spouse or registered partner; or (4)
7 other reasons, other than or in combination with the other listed circumstances, that
8 are extraordinary and compelling. U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13, cmt. n.1.

9 More recently, the Ninth Circuit has held “that the current version of
10 U.S.S.G. §1B1.13 is not an ‘applicable policy statement[]’ for 18 U.S.C.
11 § 3582(c)(1)(A) motions filed by a defendant.” *United States v. Aruda*, 993 F.3d
12 797 (9th Cir. 2021). According to the Ninth Circuit, “[t]he Sentencing
13 Commission’s statements in U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13 may inform a district court’s
14 discretion for § 3582(c)(1)(A) motions filed by a defendant, but they are not
15 binding.” *Id.* Thus, “district courts are empowered . . . to consider any
16 extraordinary and compelling reason for release that a defendant might raise.” *Id.*
17 (agreeing with and quoting decisions of Second and Fourth Circuits).

18 Defendant, now age 32, argues that his sentence has been more severe
19 during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Court finds that the COVID-19 pandemic
20 has been severe to people in prison as well as those out of prison. The Court finds

1 that these circumstances are not “extraordinary and compelling to warrant
2 Defendant’s release.

3 Defendant contends his time in prison has been more punitive than
4 contemplated. The Court does not find this to be an extraordinary or compelling
5 reason to shorten Defendant’s sentence. Defendant does not complain of any
6 medical condition that has been aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and
7 everyone, in or out of prison, has had to suffer the pandemic.

8 Defendant complains that he has not received rehabilitative programming,
9 education, and treatment. On the other hand, Defendant contends that he has
10 accomplished “extraordinary rehabilitation.” Defendant’s claims of rehabilitation
11 do not warrant a reduced sentence. Successful rehabilitative activities are
12 commendable, but do not alone warrant early release. 28 U.S.C. § 994(t).
13 Considering the totality of all the facts, compassionate release is unwarranted.

14 Whether Defendant is housed in prison or detained at home, the virus
15 continues to spread throughout society. Fear of the virus and precautionary
16 measures do not warrant immediate release. In this case, there are no extraordinary
17 and compelling reasons, alone or in combination, for a reduction in sentence.

18 **D. Factors under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)**

19 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c) and the Sentencing Guidelines instruct that the Court
20 should consider the sentencing factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) when

1 deciding a motion for compassionate release. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) provides:

2 The court shall impose a sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to
3 comply with the purposes set forth in paragraph (2) of this subsection. The
4 court, in determining the particular sentence to be imposed, shall consider—

(1) the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and
5 characteristics of the defendant;

(2) the need for the sentence imposed—

(A) to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for
6 the law, and to provide just punishment for the offense;

(B) to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct;

(C) to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and

(D) to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational
7 training, medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most
8 effective manner;

(3) the kinds of sentences available;

(4) the kinds of sentence and the sentencing range established for—

(A) the applicable category of offense committed by the applicable
9 category of defendant as set forth in the guidelines—

(i) issued by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to section
10 994(a)(1) of title 28, United States Code, subject to any
11 amendments made to such guidelines by act of Congress
12 (regardless of whether such amendments have yet to be
13 incorporated by the Sentencing Commission into amendments
14 issued under section 994(p) of title 28); and

(ii) that, except as provided in section 3742(g), are in effect on
15 the date the defendant is sentenced; or

(B) in the case of a violation of probation or supervised release, the
16 applicable guidelines or policy statements issued by the Sentencing
17 Commission pursuant to section 994(a)(3) of title 28, United States
18 Code, taking into account any amendments made to such guidelines or
19 policy statements by act of Congress (regardless of whether such
20 amendments have yet to be incorporated by the Sentencing
Commission into amendments issued under section 994(p) of title 28);

(5) any pertinent policy statement—

(A) issued by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to section
994(a)(2) of title 28, United States Code, subject to any amendments
made to such policy statement by act of Congress (regardless of
whether such amendments have yet to be incorporated by the

1 Sentencing Commission into amendments issued under section 994(p)
2 of title 28); and

3 (B) that, except as provided in section 3742(g), is in effect on the
4 date the defendant is sentenced.

5 (6) the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among defendants
6 with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct; and

7 (7) the need to provide restitution to any victims of the offense.

8 At the time of the original sentencing the Court fully considered these
9 factors. Once again, the Court has fully considered these factors in light of the
10 information Defendant recently provided. Of particular note is the nature and
11 circumstances of the offense in this case. Defendant presented to the Court at a
12 Total Offense Level 33 and a Criminal History Category IV. This was not a
13 simple mistake involving a small amount of heroin. Defendant was personally
14 distributing extensive amounts of heroin for a lengthy period of time, more than 10
15 kilograms. The Court is obligated to protect the public from defendant's
16 dangerous conduct. Defendant's egregious conduct of distributing heroin to others
17 presented a serious danger and risk to the public. The sentence the Court imposed
18 was "sufficient, but not greater than necessary," to comply with the purposes of
19 § 3553(a), including to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for
20 the law, to provide just punishment for the offense and to afford adequate
deterrence to this criminal conduct. Even with recent developments, the sentence
imposed remains sufficient but not greater than necessary to comply with the
purposes of sentencing.

1 **CONCLUSION**

2 The Court declines to exercise its discretion to reduce Defendant's sentence
3 because extraordinary and compelling reasons do not warrant such a reduction.

4 **ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

5 Defendant's Motion for Sentence Reduction Under 18 U.S.C.
6 § 3582(c)(1)(A), ECF No. 239, is **DENIED**.

7 The District Court Executive is directed to enter this Order and furnish
8 copies to the parties (including Defendant at the Sheridan FCI).

9 DATED August 29, 2023.



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Thomas O. Rice
THOMAS O. RICE
United States District Judge